Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 71 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1794. [Whole No. 529.]

For SALE,

The SCHOONER
NEPTUNE
(Lying at Morton's Wharf)

She is a good ſtrong veſſel, burthen about 500 barrels, and ſails remarkably faſt. Inventory may be ſeen on board, or at the Store of the Subſcribers.

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 28, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter;

Is a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE,
No. 50, High-Street,
(Price One Dollar)
The Gentleman's
Pocket Library.

CONTAINING,
1. The Principles of Politeneſs.
2. The Economy of Human Life.
3. Rochefoucauld's Moral Reflexions.
4. Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man.
5. The Polite Philoſopher.
6. The way to Wealth, by Dr. Franklin.
7. Select Sentences.
8. Detached Sentences.
9. Old Italian, Spaniſh and Engliſh Proverbs.
10. A Tablet of Memory.

March 3. 4t

AVIS.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Françaiſe de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap ſont venus chercher un aſile dans les Etats Unis ſont informés que la République leur accorde un paſſage pour France. Ils ſont invités en conſéquence a ſe préſenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Conſuls & agens de la République dans les différens Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventoſe—l'an 2d de la République Françaiſe une & indiviſible.
(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux ſtile*)

Le Miniſtre Plénipotentiare de la République Françaiſe.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above notice in their paper. 8

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 112, South Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Parry and Muſgrave,

Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price Twenty Cents)
By Mathew Carey,
No. 118, Market-Street,
Love in a Village,
A COMIC OPERA,
As performed at the NEW THEATRE, Cheſnut-Street.

Feb. 28. 3t

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A Ground Plan
OF THE
City Philadelphia,
AND ITS ENVIRONS:
Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of theſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. 22wif

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Truſtees of the Loan Office, eſtabliſhed per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the laſt payment ſhould have been made, and every juſtifiable indulgence having been granted, That unleſs they come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of April next, precepts will iſſue againſt all delinquents without regard to perſons or circumſtances. All former and exiſting ſheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to ſaid Office, are requeſted to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proſecuting them without diſtinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens.

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward,* Capt. *Crandon,* from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG'S BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

WANTED,
A Man Servant,

Who is acquainted with the common duties about a houſe. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended.

Enquire of the Printer.

March 4. dtf

Exhibition of Artificial
Chineſe Fire-Works,
Without powder, ſmell, or ſmoke.

MR. STUVER returns his ſincere thanks to the public for the great encouragement he has met with, and has the honor to inform them, that his exhibition will be continued every evening (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, in Cherry-Alley, the firſt door weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. Tickets for grown perſons 11d. and for children 6d.

Select parties conſiſting of ten or more perſons will be admitted from 8 o'clock until 10, notice being given the afternoon previous to the exhibition. Tickets one quarter dollar.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

March 4. *4t

TO BE SOLD,
Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,
The Houſe N°. 245,
AND
Lot of Ground

On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.

THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street,* between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

January 30.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Speech of Mr. Madiſon.

[CONTINUED.]

Another charge againſt the Secretary of State is, that his report calls the diſcriminating duties in Great Britain in favor of American *wood,* ſmall, whereas they are conſiderable, and in ſeveral inſtances, high.

Mr. M. ſaid he had not found leiſure to trace this branch of our exports into all the details neceſſary to decide in what degree the duties were ſmall or conſiderable, and in what proportion the ſeveral dutied articles went to Great Britain. He obſerved in general that the greater part of our woods were exported to the Weſt-Indies, not to Great Britain. That in the ſhip-woods, at leaſt the Baltic nations were not rivals to the United States. It was known that Sweden and Denmark were ſo deficient in oak, that their public navies were ſupplied from Germany, and that the ſhip timbers of Ruſſia were tranſported a thouſand or twelve hundred miles from her interior dominions. The fir, of which the Swediſh and Daniſh merchant ſhips were built, does not laſt more than ſeven or eight years, and could not therefore be a rival to the durable woods of the United States.

He obſerved alſo that lumber, and particularly the ſhip woods of this country, were ſo precious and ſo ſure of being in demand, that they never could fear a rival, or need a foreign bounty. This was an article very different from ſuch as were an annual product of the earth: and as could be raiſed wherever the climate and ſoil permited, according to the occaſional demand. The foreſts that were to ſupply the ſhip-yards were the growth of centuries, and where once deſtroyed, as they generally are in Europe, are rarely replaced at all, and never can become the rival to America, which enjoys them as the ſpontaneous gift of nature.

To enhance the merit of the Britiſh regulation, the gentleman had told us, that wood was ſubject to a duty of 1 per cent. in the French Iſlands, and in the Britiſh free, with a prohibition of other foreign wood. This was of little conſequence. The duty was a trifle, and falling on a neceſſary article to be got no where elſe, probably was paid by the French Iſlanders. And the prohibition was ideal, the American wood being the only reſource for the Britiſh market.

The article of Fiſh, was admitted by the gentleman himſelf, to be more favored by the French than the Britiſh ſyſtem, though he admits it with reluctance and diminiſhes the difference as much as poſſible. The caſe however is ſo clear, and the facts ſo palpable, that they ſpeak for themſelves. Under the French regulations, this important article of our commerce, is ſubject to duties only, in Europe and the Weſt-Indies. Under the Britiſh, it is under prohibition in both. The amount of the whole exports is 383,237 quintals of dry, and 57,424 barrels of pickled fiſh. Of this the French conſumption, is 252,171 quintals and 45,164 barrels; that is, nearly ⅔ of the dry, and 4-5 of the pickled fiſh.

Here Mr. M. proceeding to the ſubject of whale oil, called the attention of the committee particularly to the repreſentation and language of Mr. Smith as to the the conduct of France, in inviting the fiſhermen of Nantueket to remove and ſettle at Dunkirk. Mr. Smith, he ſaid, had not only undervalued the monopoly of the French market granted to the United States, but had, by a mutilated quotation of a report of the ſecretary of State on the fiſheries, changed the true aſpect of the attempt to draw away the Nantucket fiſhermen. The fact was, that although the

conduct of France was very different from what was to have been wiſhed, as well as from what was contemplated by the marquis la Fayette, who had patronized the intereſt of theſe fiſhermen, yet that the project of tempting them to emigrate had origina ed in Great-Britain, and was a *counter-project* on the part of France. How the gentleman happened to omit the antecedent attempt of Great-Britain, and thereby exaggerate that of France, Mr. M. did not undertake to explain: but it was the more extraordinary, as the whole account of the tranſaction was contained in the ſame page of the report, nay in the ſame paragraph, from which the gentleman had extracted his information.

Here he read the paſſage in that report, and produced the Britiſh ſtatute, inviting the whale fiſherman, by an offer of certain privileges to emigrate to Great Britain.

A further charge againſt the Secretary of State is, that in his ſtatement of the tonnage of the United States employed in the trade with the French and Britiſh dominions, he founded it, not on the *actual number of ſhips*, but on the number of *entries*. This charge was as ſingular as it was uncandid.

The report ſtated the fact, that the American tonnage *entering* our ports from the ſeveral nations with which the United States traded, was ſo and ſo; and in this ſtatement, it purſued the official returns made on the ſubject. What more was to be required?

In giving the fact, the ſecretary impoſed on no one, becauſe he ſtated the tonnage to be entry tonnage, as it really was.

He followed the beſt guide that exiſted, an official return from the proper offices.

No return of the *actual* tonnage, as diſtinguiſhed from the *entry* tonnage, had at the time, ever been made from any office, or called for by any act of Congreſs.

The firſt return ever made in the latter form, was called for ſince the reſolutions on the table were propoſed.

Theſe conſiderations might have reſtrained the gentleman from this unwarranted attack on the accuracy of the report.

But he ought at leaſt to have been ſure, that whilſt he was charging the Secretary with following an erroneous guide, he was himſelf following one that was not erroneous. The examination of this point involved facts which merited the particular attention of the committee.

The ſtatement of the *entry tonnage* of the United States in *foreign* trade for 1792 lately called for and reported, is 415,331 tons. The ſtatement of the *actual tonnage* for the *ſame* year is 289,394 tons.

On comparing theſe two quantities, it was evident that both could not be right. If the *entry* tonnage was no more than was ſtated, it was inconceivable that the *actual* tonnage could be as much as was ſtated. It would allow the veſſels in the European and Weſt India trades together but ſomewhat more than one voyage and a third a year. It could never be ſuppoſed, that this correſponded with the fact. How then was the inconſiſtency in the two ſtatements to be explained?

Mr. M. ſaid, as he did not know by what rule the actual tonnage was made up, he would form no conjecture on the ſubject. He hoped, and wiſhed that ſome gentleman more converſant with it, would ſolve the phenonemon. He did not call on the gentleman from South Carolina, becauſe he moſt of all, muſt be puzzled to account for it; having ſtated that our veſſels in the trade to Europe make *two* voyages, and in the Weſt India trade *four* voyages a year.

Beſides the evidence contained in this compariſon of the aggregate tonnage in the two different forms, in which it had been reported, the exiſtence of error ſomewhere, and probably in the acconnt of the actual tonnage reſulted from a comparative view of our exports to the Britiſh dominions, for the two years of 1790 and 1792, and of the whole tonnage American and Britiſh employed in conveying them.

In the former year the exports were 9,363,416 dollars. In the latter 8,269,495 dollars; the exceſs for 1790, 1,093,921 dollars.

The entry tonnage, Britiſh and American for 1790, was 272,580 tons.

The Britiſh *entry* tonnage for 1792. was 206,384 tons. The *actual* American tonnage for 1792, was according to the official ſtatement, 66,582 tons; which turned into entry tonnage, according to the proportion of the whole actual, to the whole entry tonnage for that year, makes the American entry tonnage, in the trade to Great Britain about 95,000 tons.

Adding this to the Britiſh entry tonnage of 296,384 tons, the Britiſh and American together for 1792, amounts to 301,384 tons; which exceeds the tonnage of 1790 no leſs than 27,804 tons.

According to this calculation, which embraces the actual tonnage as ſtated to the houſe, there would be 27,804 tons more, employed in tranſporting 1,093,921 dollars leſs; making our tonnage to increaſe in that proportion as the employment of it decreaſed.

There was a poſſibility, Mr. M. obſerved, that the courſe of trade in the two years, might be ſuch that more of the veſſels employed in the exportations to Great Britain might be entered in 1790 as coming from ſome other country, than in 1792; but as there was no known circumſtance which authorized this ſolution, and as it ſeemed demonſtrable in general, that error exiſted ſomewhere in the ſtatements, and moſt probably in thoſe of the actual tonnage, he concluded that it ought to be referred to that ſource; and conſequently, that the guide followed by the Secretary of State, to wit, the entry tonnage, the only one he had to follow, was not more inaccurate, than the actual tonnage would have been, which guided the member from South Carolina.

Another poſition of the Secretary of State on which a charge is founded, is, "that the greater part of what Great Britain receives from the United States is re-exported." This poſition, Mr. M. reminded the committee, related to Great Britain without comprehending the Weſt India iſlands, which formed a diſtinct branch in the Secretary's report. How far it was liable to the exceptions taken againſt it, would appear from an examition of facts.

To obviate criticiſms, Mr. M. ſaid he would take for the baſis of his calculations, the ſtatement given in detail by the gentleman himſelf, of the exports for 1790, to the French and Britiſh dominions; which though not extended to every item, approached ſo near to a full view of the trade, as to be adequate to the purpoſe.

In this ſtatement the exports to Great Britain ſtand at 6,651,429 dollars; from which muſt be ſubtracted, for the compariſon, the amount of the ſeveral re-exportations as far as they can be liquidated.

TOBACCO. It appears from an official document, that the tobacco exported to Gteat Britain in 1791, was 67,216 hogſheads. A return for another year ſtates the quantity to be 52,505 hogſheads. It appeared from the revenue returns of Great Britain, that the conſumption of this article amounted to 9,600 hogſheads. The proportion re-exported might then be reaſonably ſet down at four-fifths of the quantity imported.

RICE. To obtain the proportion of rice re-exported, we may take the medium quantity imported for three years, immediately preceding the revolution, which, accordingly to a table in Anderſon's Hiſtory of Commerce, was 486,543 cwt. By another table for the ſame period, the medium quantity exported was 349,653 cwt. The difference marks the conſumption, and is 136,890 cwt. The quantity exported to Great Britain from the United States in 1792, was 58,978 barrels, equal to 294,890 cwt. Comparing the quantity conſumed with this quantity, it appears that more than half, tho' leſs than two thirds, is re-exported—call the re-exportation one half only of the preſent importation.

INDIGO. According to a ſtatement in Anderſon, the medium importations into Great-Britain, for three years immediately preceding the revolution, were about thrice the medium quantity re-exported. Call the proportion re-exported now, however, one-fifth only, which is probably below the fact.

From theſe proportions, and the data furniſhed by the gentleman's own ſtatements, reſults the following juſtification of the report of the Secretary on this point.

	Dollars.
Exports to Great Britain	6,651,429
Dollars.	
Tobacco 2,754,493	
Conſumed 1-5 550,898	
Re-exported	2,205,395
Rice 773,852	
Conſumed 1-2 386,926	
Re-exported	386,926
Indigo 473,830	
Conſumed 4-5 379,064	
Re-exported	94,766
Wheat and flour, perhaps the whole re-exported:—And more was carried to Great-Britain, in the two ſucceeding years, tho' the aggregate exports thither were leſs than in the year here taken: Say, however, that one fourth was conſumed, and let the amount ſtand according to the gentleman's ſtatement—at 1,087,840	
Conſumed 1-4 271,960	
Re-exported	815,880
	3,501,067

Here, then, it appears, that the re-exportations of the four articles alone, of Tobacco, Rice, Indigo and Wheat, are greater than the whole conſumption in Great Britain, of the articles imported from the United States, although the moſt unfavorable year has been taken, for the enquiry; and, conſequently, that the poſition of the Secretary of State, was well founded.

(Speech to be continued.)

MR. FENNO,

You are requeſted to give the incloſed remarks made by Mr. Giles, a place in your paper as ſoon as may conſiſt with the arrangements of your preſs—it is the rather requeſted, becauſe the manner in which you have ſtated the tranſaction, to which they relate, was not calculated to convey the truth of the caſe.*

From the General Advertiſer.

Subſtance of the remarks made by Mr. Giles, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on the 24th of February, 1794;—upon a motion for entering into the conſideration of the reſolutions propoſed in the early part of the ſeſſion; requiring an examination into the ſtate of the Treaſury Department, by committee.

Mr. Giles obſerved that very ſhortly after the meeting of Congreſs, he had laid this reſolution on the table, under a conviction of the propriety of the meaſure, and the hope of a ſpeedy deciſion upon it. An occurrence took place a few days afterwards, which produced a temporary delay. An individual preſented a memorial to Congreſs, containing ſome ſuggeſtions againſt the official conduct of the gentleman at the head of the Department; and to have preſſed the enquiry into the general ſtate of the Treaſury, during the pendency of thoſe ſuggeſtions, might have been deemed a violation of delicacy and propriety: Very ſoon after the imputations from that ſource, were done away, by report of a committee; he had called up the reſolution; but the Houſe acting under the impreſſions produced by the delicate criſis of our external affairs, refuſed to enter into the conſideration of the ſubject at that time.

Mr. Giles remarked, that whilſt on the one hand, he was deſirous of looking into a ſubject which he deemed important to the public welfare, as well as to gratify an officer in a requeſt, which he conceived, had been impelled by the delicacy of his ſituation; he was not unwilling on the other hand, to yield to the opinion of the Houſe, which induced an immediate attention to our affairs with foreign nations. The ſubjects of commercial regulations, and the naval armament, being now out of the view of the Houſe, at leaſt for ſome days, he hoped the chaſm would be filled by the conſideration of the reſolution he had propoſed. He could not help remarking, that at an early period of the ſeſſion, this reſolution had been termed the torch of diſcord. He thought if it could be viewed with impartiality, and according to its own deſign, it would no be found to poſſeſs that character. The primary object of the reſolution, is to aſcertain the boundaries of diſcretion and authority, between the Legiſlature, and the Treaſury Department. To effect this object, it becomes neceſſary to have a knowledge of the ſtate of the Treaſury Department; This appeared to him, an obvious duty of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, operating equally upon every individual of whom it is compoſed; it therefore ſeemed ſtrange to him, that an attempt to diſcharge an eſſential duty, ſhould be conſtrued into a deſign to interrupt the harmony of deliberation.

If to require a full and comprehenſive view of the public finances, and the modes in which they are contributed, and diſtributed; be conſtrued into an effort at diſcord: it muſt ariſe either from the opinion, that Congreſs already poſſeſs this view, or from the principle that they ought not to poſſeſs it; but that the whole knowledge of this ſubject ſhould be left to the Treaſury officers. If this doctrine be contended for, he thought it ought to ſtimulate the exertions of thoſe, who believed it to be ſubverſive of the primary principle of the conſtitution.

He requeſted the Houſe to accompany him in making a few reflections upon this ſubject.

The debt of the United States, forms an important item of legiſlation: Its ſyſtem is intricate; its extent unknown; it embraces the intereſts of a very ſagacious and powerful claſs of citizens: It is made by the conſtitution, the peculiar province of the Repreſentatives, immediately choſen by the people, to ſuperintend the contributions, and the diſtributions of all public monies. This may be deemed the higheſt duty of the Repreſentatives. It may be aſked, how this moſt important of duties, can be underſtandingly performed, but by a knowledge of the whole machinery of the Treaſury Department? There can be no proſpect of *acting wiſely*, where there are no means of *judging rightly*. The omiſſion to diſcharge this important legiſlative function, by the Repreſentatives, will neceſſarily cauſe it to be performed by the Head of the Department. A ſpecies of laws will grow out of an inattention to, and a conſequent ignorance of this ſubject, which may be called, *the rules of office; the forms of the Treaſury; the practical conſtructions of laws*, contravening the *legal* conſtructions. In all conflicts between this ſpecies of laws, and the laws pronounced by the conſtitutional tribunal, the advantage would be in favor of the Treaſury ſyſtem: Becauſe *this* would be the *practical*, *that* the *theoretic* ſyſtem of legiſlation. An inattention to this ſubject, which is an intricate and complicated one, and a conſequent ignorance of it, might in a courſe of time, leave to the Legiſlature, the mere right of regiſtering Treaſury edicts. It may be ſaid, that this is not the caſe at preſent: It is not propoſed to give any opinion on this point; the remarks have been intended to ſhew the probable tendency of intruſting this important branch of legiſlation, to the Treaſury Department; which would be the infallible conſequence of the ignorance of the Legiſlature, of the Treaſury proceedings.

The propriety of placing confidence, in the Executive Officers, is an argument very familiar to this Houſe. To a certain extent, it is in every reſpect proper. It is proper, ſo long as the officer confines himſelf to his legal deſignated functions: If in any caſe, he ſhould exceed theſe, it becomes the duty of the Legiſlature, to notice the proceeding. It is alſo the duty of the Legiſlrture to aſcertoin his functions by law, and to limit his diſcretion. This argument of confidence in the executive officers, may eaſily be carried to a dangerous exceſs. The people have confidence in their Repreſentatives; they beſtow on them certain truſts, and impoſe on them certain duties. The repreſentatitves have confidence in the executive officers. They transfer to them, theſe truſts and theſe duties. What would be the reſult? A complete and radical change in the moſt eſſential character of the government.

Inſtead of the Legiſlature preſcribing rules of conduct to the people, the executive officers would preſcribe them; and the Legiſlature would be of no other uſe than to legaliſe executive proceedings. This would be a deſertion of the truſt repoſed in the repreſentative. The conſideration of individual eaſe, would always operate in favor of this idea. The argument of individual intereſt might poſſibly aid it in ſome inſtances, and the argument of policy in others; for there may be ſome individuals, who might poſſibly prefer that, to the conſtitutional ſtate of things. Theſe remarks had been made to ſhew, in very

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* *If there has been any miſrepreſentation of this ſubject, in this Gazette, it is unknown to the Editor.*

general terms the impreſſions which the ſubject had made on his mind; to exhibit its general object; to prove that it was not unimportant: And that if ſuch ſhould be the opinion of the Houſe, the ſtage of the ſeſſion required that it ſhould receive immediate attention.

PHILADELPHIA,
MARCH 5.

THEATRICALS.

OBSERVER, No. VI.

Monday evening, at the New Theatre, the "School for Scandal,"—and the "Poor Soldier" were played.

The Performance was honored with a numerous and reſpectable company, among which were the Preſident of the United States, his Lady and family, and the Vice Preſident.

The Preſident was welcomed with 3 cheers, and the muſic gave us the Preſident's March; ſo far, well; but in the courſe of the evening, the people in the gallery were extremely noiſy and indecent.

To the managers a hint;—The perſons in the Gallery interrupt thoſe who wiſh to hear, they hiſs the beſt pieces of muſic; a perſon in one of the ſide-Boxes, obſerved ſome lads of Spirit ſpit upon people in the Pit. Gentlemen, a reform muſt be effected, or your houſe will be ſolitary.—Thoſe who wiſh for rational and decent amuſement, will contribute to indemnify you, and ſhut the Gallery entirely, if you cannot reſtrain the unruly people who frequent it. Your intereſt is deeply concerned in attending to this hint.

A hint to the actors.—Set aſide *Mr. Bates* and *Mrs. Morris*, and the "School for Scandal" was not performed well; the Old Company have done it much better; chooſe a better play, or perform this better, if you mean not to ſtupify the audience: The play itſelf will never riſe above mediocrity, and unleſs helped out by uncommon merit in action, had better be conſigned to oblivion.

Mr. Wignell's forte, is the part of *Darby* in "The Poor Soldier," and *Mr. Darley* and *Miſs. Broadhurſt*, in the ſongs of the "*Twins of Latona*" and the "*Meadows look Chearful*" were equal, if not ſuperior to themſelves, or any former exhibition.

But however much the Obſerver wiſhes to praiſe, the players will conſider, that undeſerved applauſe, is the higheſt exerciſe of cenſure; and that diſagreeable truths are often profitable.

The whole performance on Monday evening was but tolerable, when conſidered collectively; when analyſed, many parts wanted animation, were awkward, and in ſhort, if not intolerable, approached very near to it. If this hint is improved to advantage, particulars will be purpoſely avoided.

Genuine extract of a letter from a Merchant of the firſt intelligence and reſpectability in an Eaſtern State, to his Correſpondent in this City.

"I am happy to find it your opinion that Mr. Madiſon's plan would have been rejected, had it been put to the vote. I think the queſtion being deferred until March will not render it more likely to ſucceed—their party muſt and will leſſen. All the merchants in this and the neighboring towns, are decided againſt the ſyſtem at this time; and conſider it, if adopted, calculated to involve us in ruin, by the total deſtruction of our flouriſhing commerce. Our navigation is well employed—of courſe our mariners & mechanics. Their wages were never ſo high in peace, and the produce of our country finds a ready market.

Mr. Smith of South Carolina, has clearly proved the advantage of our commerce with Great-Britain. Indeed it muſt be obvious to every one—his ſpeech has been much approved here.

I preſume that Congreſs will be influenced by motives that will conduce moſt to the general good, and not by that prejudice and party ſpirit which Mr. Madiſon's plan appears to have been founded upon. No advantage can derive from any plans formed on thoſe principles.

It gives us pleaſure to find the northern members and ſo many from the commercial towns to the ſouthward, united againſt the reſtricting ſyſtem. I wiſh they may continue united and firm in oppoſing this and every other meaſure calculated to deſtroy the good government, and impoveriſh and diſturb the happy people of the United States. I do hope and believe they will gain ſtrength and ſupport in every meaſure, tending to ſupport government, and to keep us from the great calamity of war, and European politics.

Many of our merchants have ſuffered greatly by the detention of our veſſels in France. They will not continue to ſend their property to that country from whence there is no return, except mad politics. Such conduct as the French are practiſing will ſoon wean us from prejudices in their favor.

Many among us complain that Congreſs have not duly attended to checking the Algerines. We think that object merits their firſt attention. I am glad to find the vote for building ſix ſhips has been obtained, they are thought to be adequate to keeping the pirates within the Streights.

Wiſhing that peace may be obtained with them, and preſerved with all other nations. I am &c.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the public councils of this country can never be expected to proſper, till the ſupreme executive ſhall employ the paragraphiſt of the *General Advertiſer* of this morning, to help him keep the ſecrets of ſtate.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A LAW SCRAP.

Part for the uſe of M. Carey—the reſt for whom it may concern.

A YOUNG man who was confined in gaol, in October laſt, amongſt a number of other priſoners, for a debt of £. 3 13 9. at the ſuit of a *Quaker* trader of conſiderable property in the county, was taken dangerouſly ſick with the *Yellow Fever*, which he had catched in Philadelphia:—At the earneſt and repeated ſolicitations of all the priſoners and inhabitants of the village, he was removed out of priſon to his mother's houſe, where he *died* of the fever about two days after.—The plantiff a few weeks ago brought an action againſt the Sheriff of the county for the eſcape of this *dead* man, before a Juſtice of the Peace, and obtained a *judgment* againſt him; from which the Sheriff *appealed* to the ſeſſions.—When the cauſe came on (General *Whiffet** having previouſly iſſued *ſecret* orders to his ſubalterns for conducting the battle) Corporal *Catfiſh* ſupported by Serjeant *Snipe*, opened for the *Appellee*, by moving the Court "to *order* the Preſident of the Court to *go off* the bench."—After about 3 hours grinning and chin-wagging, the Preſident addreſſed them to the following purport: "Gentlemen, you may ſave yourſelves any further trouble on this ſubject. I *know* my duty and mean to *do* it. I will not *deſert* my poſt let who will *order* it.—*Force may* remove me, but the *Law will* not. I am no boxer or military man, but your attack formidable as it may appear to *you*, does not terrify *me*. As for General *Whiffet* and Corporal *Catfiſh*, I have been a witneſs of their redoubtable proweſs, in the Yellow Fever campaign of laſt fall. I know the force of *Camphorated bullets* while I was a practicioner, and I have not yet forgot the *ſmell* of them. Pleaſe to change your plan of operation and go on with the appeal, which the Court ordered on accordingly.

N. B. The particulars of this *caſe* will be publiſhed after the deciſion.

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* *This ſame General was the moſt active man in the Town, in urging the removal of this Sick Man, and was ſo frightened with the* name *of the* Yellow Fever, *that* Camphor itſelf *could hardly keep life in him—The very* ſmell *of gun-powder inſtantly gives him the Cannon Fever.*

The following miſcellaneous articles are copied from the American Star.

A letter was read to the Convention from the Commiſſioners at La Vendee, conceived in theſe terms, "La Vendee is no more—all the country that it contained is actually occupied by the troops of the Convention—a profound ſilence reigns over this land—the country may be travelled without almoſt meeting a ſingle man—except Cholet de St. Florent, and ſome little villages, we have not left behind us any thing but aſhes and dead bodies."

The Commiſſioners of Lyons wrote (the 22d) to the Convention, that ſince their entry they have every day been engaged in decapitating criminals, and that they are diſpoſed to put in execution the decree for the deſtruction of that rebellious city.

The Revolutionary tribunal has divided itſelf into two ſections for the purpoſe of accelerating its labors.

The Convention decreed on the 6th of December, that the ſtatue of Rouſſeau be erected in one of the ſquares of Paris.

A report was made to the Convention, whoſe tendency was to ſubſtitute an univerſal worſhip of Reaſon inſtead of Chriſtianiſm. The report finiſhes thus: "Continue to direct in a firm and rapid manner, the great movement impreſſed by the French people on the human heart, and compleat the goſpel of equality, which is to triumph over the moſt ancient prejudices and renew the face of the world."

The day after this report, Gobet, the conſtitutional biſhop of Paris, with his vicars, accompanied by the conſtituted authorities, and wearing the cap of liberty, declared at the bar of the Convention, that they renounced their functions as biſhop and prieſts.

Coupé, an ancient curate, Lindent, biſhop of the department of Euré, Miller, curate in that of the lower Seine, Julien de Toulouſe, miniſter of the proteſtant religion, Cevernon, curate of La Vendee, and many others appeared at the tribunal, and there made the ſame declaration.

General Doppet, conqueror of Lyons, is appointed to the command of the armies of the Eaſtern Pyrennees.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, March 5,
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY,
(never performed here) called

The Carmelite.

St. Valori,	Mr. Fennell.
Lord Hildebrand,	Mr. Whitlock.
Lord De Courci	Mr. Green.
Montgomeri,	Mr. Cleveland.
Gyfford,	Mr. Harwood.
Fitz Allan,	Mr. Francis.
Raymond,	Mr. Warrell.
Matilda,	Mrs. Whitlock.

End of the Play, a new Scots Dance, called, the
CALEDONIAN FROLIC,
By Mr. Francis, Miſs Willems, and Mrs. De Marque.
To which will be added,
A *FARCE*, in two Acts, called

The Spoiled Child.

Little Pickle,	Mrs. Marſhall.
Old Pickle,	Mr. Finch.
Tag,	Mr. Francis.
John,	Mr. Bliſſet.
Thomas,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Miſs Pickle,	Mrs. Shaw.
Maria,	Mrs. Cleveland.
Margery,	Mrs. Bates.
Suſan,	Miſs Willems.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

For Frederickſburgh and Falmouth,
(Rappahannock River, Virginia)
THE SCHOONER
Friendſhip,

HENRY MACNAMARA, Maſter,
Will ſail on Saturday next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at John Waln's Wharf, or to
Emanuel Walker.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and GINSENG.
March 5. 3twfſ

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.
JUST PUBLISHED,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*
THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:

OR, A
Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar;
And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral
NATIONS OF THE WORLD.
CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.
2. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.
3. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.
5. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by Dr. RITTENHOUSE.

To which have been added,
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The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

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With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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1. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, 56 cents for boards.
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4. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
5. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtate, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeak ſuch full conviction that it would be an inſult to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its advadtage. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which occur in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which this work has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wafſf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*. Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. dam

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

BOOKS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION,

In the various branches of Literature, imported by the last arrivals from Europe, for Sale at very reasonable prices, by

James Kennedy,

No. 26, Spruce, between Front & 2d Streets,

Among which are the following:

CHAMBERS'S Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 5 Vols. Folio.
Henry's Bible and Commentary, 6 Vols. Folio.
Universal History, 7 Vols. Folio.
Churchill's Collection of Voyages, 6 Vols. Folio.
Palladio's Architecture, best Edition, 2 Vols. Folio in one.
Rapin's History of England, with Tindal's continuation, 3 Vols, Folio.
Hume's History of ditto. with Smollet's ditto. 14 Vols. Octavo.
Malton's complete Treatise of Perspective, 2 Vols. in one.
Bruce's Travels, London Edition, 5 Vols. 4to.
Clavigero's History of Mexico, 2 do. do.
Robertson's History of America, 2 do. do.
Maclaurin's Newton's Philosophy, 4to.
M'Knight's Harmony of the Gospels, do.
Lowman on the Revelations, do.
Locke on the Epistles, do.
Ledwick's Antiquities of Ireland, do.
Whitehurst's Theory of the Earth, do.
Glass's Account of the Canary Islands, do.
The Annual Register, from its Commencement to 1791, inclusive, 34 Vols.
Niebuhr's Voyage to Arabia, 2 Vols, Octavo.
Bartram's Travels thro' the Southern States.
Some of the very latest and best Collections of Voyages and Travels.
Crevier's Lives of the Roman Emperors 10 Vols. Octavo.
L'Antiquité expliquée par B. Montfaucon, 15 Tom. fo.
Antiquités d'Egypte par Norden.
Dictionnaire Historique 9 Tom.
Theatre de Voltaire eleg. relie, 9 Tom.
Histoire Romain par Rollin, 16 Tom
Oeuvres de Boileau, de Moliere, &c. with many others equally good. A Catalogue of which may be seen at the place of Sale.

He has also for Sale,

An excellent Hadley's Quadrant.
A few Acromatic Pocket Perspective Glasses.
A Camera Obscura.
A capital German Flute, with 6 Keys, and additional joints.
And a few elegant colour'd Prints.

Feb. 28 *4teop.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phaetons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kitereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phaeton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. And that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be completed.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw tf

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Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. *Thomas Pearsall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He also addressed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall—Eben. Huntington.*"—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 2w3taw

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets in Philadelphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on Third-street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

Jo 3w.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

2	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tawtf.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.